इसका मतलब साफ है कि हिंदुस्तान में जो प्रोड्यूस होता है वही लोग खरीदते रहेंगे। अगर यह बात सही है तो इम्पोर्ट के लिए जो रिस्ट्रक्सन है उसकी सरकार को जरूरत क्यों महसूस हुई ? यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है । दूसरे इसकी स्थिति यह है कि इसके लिए पी० टी एफ ई० के 50 ग्रेड हैं, इसमें से जो इंडस्ट्रीज है, उनको 11 ही मिलते हैं । तो बाकी जो नहीं हैं, अगर उन उद्योगों को कोई जरूरत होगी तो क्या उसके लिए सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करने वाली है ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: As the hon. Member mentioned, this project was established at Hyderabad in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh Development Corporation. The installed capacity is 500 tonnes but we are producing only 30 tonnes per month. As the hon. Member mentioned, the international price is lower than indigenous price and that is why they are not in a position to sell even these 30 tonnes. I think the duty is low and we are in correspondence with the imported material. We are not going to ban its import.

डा० बापू कालदाते : अभी आपने कहा कि यह सिर्फ 30 टन प्रोडक्सन करता है । आप जानते हैं कि 200 टन की जरूरत है, इसका मतलब यह है कि आज जो भी प्रोडक्शन हम देश में करते हैं इसमें से 170 टन की देश में जरूरत है जो आप प्रोड्यूस नहीं करते है । आप जानते हैं कि रक्षा मंत्रालय हो, न्यूक्लिअर रिसर्च हो या अन्य कई चीजें है जहां इसकी जरूरत है । तो रिस्ट्रक्सन करने से जहां उधर एक तरफ उसके भी न दाम बढ़ते रहेंगे। और दूसरी तरफ यहां के जो इंडीजिनस प्रोडक्सन है, उनके भी दाम बढ़ते रहेंगे इसलिए जब तक इसकी कैपेसिटी आप नहीं बढ़ाते क्या तब तक आप ऐसी व्यवस्था की जरूरत नहीं समझते ? महोदय, मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह रहा हूं हमारे यहां एक निर्लेप की फैक्ट्री है । यह निर्लेप के लिए जो पी० टी० एफ ई. लगता है, वह यहां हैदराबाद में तैयार नहीं होता है । इसलिए मेहरबानी कर के इम्पोर्ट की कास्ट कम कर और जब तक यहां 200 टन नहीं बनता तब तक इन उद्योगों को पी० टी० एफ० ई० मिलता रहे, इसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करने वाले है ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I answered this question. Hyderabad unit came under production only at the end of 1987; it has not yet reached the maximum production capacity; it is producing only 30 tonnes per month, and the price is high compared to imported material. Now, we are requesting the Finance Ministry to increase the duty. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re-opening of Bombay Unit of Union Carbide

*342. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bombay unit of Union Carbide has been closed down by the Company for the last several months; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to reopen this unit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain proopsals/suggestions have been received from the Maharashtra Government and Workers' Union in this regard. The various implications of the proposals are under study.

Sick Industrial Units in West Bengal

@*344. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of sick industrial units in the large-scale sector in West Bengal at present;

(b) what are the reasons for their sickness;

@Previously Starred Question 144, transferred from the 5th August, 1988.

(c) what is the number of such units under Centre's management which have been de-notified; and

(d) what is the number of workers affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) As per the provisional data furnished by Reserve Bank of India, the number of sick units, as defined in Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985, in the organised sector, in West Bengal is 146 as at the end of June, 1987.

(b) A number of causes, both internal and external often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, exces labour force, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(c) The Central Government have so far de-notified seven units, including M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd., under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. The case of Bengal Potteries Ltd. is sub-judice.

(d) The number of workers affected in the seven de-notified units is about 9,700.

STD Facility in Andhra Pradesh

*346. SHRI PRABHAKAR RAO KALVALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are names of the places in Andhra Pradesh where STD facility is likely to be introduced in the near future; and

(b) what are the details of the places in Andhra Pradesh with STD facilities which are linked with microwave system?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) and (b) The names of Stations in Andhra Pradesh where STD facility is likely to be provided in near future are given below:—

Amalapuram, Amdalavalsa, Akiveedu, Godavarikheni, Gutty, Hindupur, Kovvur (RMY), Mancherial, Pithapuram, Poonur, Puttur, Srikalahasti, Tadpatri, Vuyyuru.

The names of stations having STD facility which are linked with microwave schemes are given below:—

Guntur, Palekole, Bhimavaram, Rajamundry, Secunderabad, Tadepalligudam, Srikakulam, Tirupati, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Wrangal, Nellore, Guntakhal, Tenali, Nizamabad, Bobbili, Ghirala.

Delicensing of MRTP Units

*349. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 69 MRTP units were out of the licensing net when the policy was announced by his Ministry;

(b) if so, what were the criteria adopted for delicensing those 69 units;

(c) whether Government propose to include more electronic industries for delicensing; and

(d) if so, by when a decision in this regard is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) The position is explained in the Press Note No. 16 (1988 series) dated 30-6-88, a copy of which is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The entire electronic component industry is already delicensed. In addition, certain other electronic items such as word processors, electronic cash registers, invoicing machines and dictaphones are also delicensed. Further more, the exemption limit for delicensing for all industries has recently been raised upto Rs. 50 crores for projects located in Centrally declared backward areas and upto Rs. 15 crores for projects located in other areas.